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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Sintaro Ota.

Who will believe that the proceedings undertaken in Philadelphia by the Department of Justice at President Roose-VELT's instance to annul the first papers of naturalization issued to a Japanese applicant for American citizenship, and to prevent the State court from issuing to the same applicant the final papers that would make this Japanese an American citizen, are prompted by any desire on the President's part to block SINTARO OTA's respectable ambition at the very threshold of fulfilment?

Who will believe it that has read the earnest words in a message sent to Congress by President ROOSEVELT three months ago to-morrow?

" I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen. Frenchmen, Russians or Italians, I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves because we must act uprightly to all men. I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japamese who come here intending to become American

Let SINTARO OTA take heart. These proceedings which are ostensibly against him must in some mysterious way constitute what is known in the land of civilization and humanity as a friendly suit.

Where Is the Star Spangled Banner? Admiral GEORGE DEWEY and others have organized as the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association to acquire and preserve the house in Georgetown where the composer of "The Star Spangled Banper" lived at the time he applied to President Madison to aid him in effecting the release of his friend Dr. WILLIAM BEANES, who had been captured by the British and was held a prisoner on one of the ships investing Baltimore. It was while watching Admiral Cochrane's bombardment of Fort McHenry that KEY was inspired to write the glorious lines which have been adopted as a national song by the American people, although it is not by act of Congress the national nthem. The old Key mansion is for ale at a moderate price, and the presumption is that title to it will pass to the Memorial Association.

Has it occurred to Admiral DEWEY and relic other than the original manuscript ave a place in their museum is the flag of fifteen stars which the straining eyes of KEY saw "by the dawn's early light" still floating in triumph over the ramparts of Fort McHenry when the bomardment had ceased? The house in Baltimore, at Pratt and Albemarle streets, where Mrs. MARY YOUNG PICK-EBSGILL and her daughter made the flag was standing in 1902, but where is the Star Spangled Banner of the song? Major GEORGE ARMISTEAD, the commandant of the fort, claimed the flag as a memento after the fight, and upon the death of his idow it passed to her daughter, Mrs. WILLIAM STEWART APPLETON, who was born in the fort and who died in New

York in 1878. JAMES LICK, to whom San Francisc

is indebted for the fine statue of FRANCIS SCOTT KEY that embellishes Golden Gate Park, coveted the flag, and there is a legend that he acquired it and that it was on exhibition in the museum of the California Academy of Sciences when that building was destroyed by the fire which followed the great earthquake. JAMES LICK, however, died in 1876, and Dr. ALBERT KIMBERLY HADEL, registrar of the Society of the War of 1812 of Baltimore, in a paper read before the society has stated that Mrs. APPLETON left the flag to her son, Mr. EBEN APPLETON of New York, at her death in 1878. Dr. HADEL also says that the flag was exhibited at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, at the Old South Church in Boston on June 14, 1877, during the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the pas sage by the Continental Congress of the act adopting the Stars and Stripes as the emblem of the confederated States, and that as late as 1880 the flag was carried in procession in Baltimore by 200 descendants of the defenders of Fort McHenry. But Mr. PELEG G. HARRISON Other American Flags," published in November, 1906, says in a footnote:

" Mr. EBEN APPLETON died some time ago, and I have been unable to learn into whose possession the flag passed after his death."

Where is the Star Spangled Banner that inspired the singer?

The Proposed Disestablishment of the Church of England.

An incident the outcome of which is certain to be watched with keen interest on both sides of the Atlantic occurred in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, when a resolution in favor of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Anglican Church in both England and Wales was adopted by 198 votes to 90. So far, indeed, as Wales is concerned, it has been understood that the Bannerpolicy of disestablishment in the principality, and that on this understanding Mr. DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE accepted the presidency of the Board of Trade. But disestablishment of the Church in England was not one of the pivotal issues in

members of the Anglican communion accounts for the Government's refusal to take sides on the disestablishment question when it came up on Wednesday; but if the agitation of the matter continues, Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNER-MAN and his colleagues cannot well avoid declaring themselves more or less distinctly one way or the other.

To most well informed observers it will seem that the mover of the resolution did the Government an ill turn, for it already has on its hands a contest with the House of Lords which may severely tax its energies. Whether the voters who are adherents of the Church of England outnumber the Nonconformists in that kingdom is a question about which opinions differ, and the census takers have not yet been called upon to furnish official information on the subject. Disinterested onlookers are inclined to believe that Anglicans do possess a slight numerical preponderance in England proper, though they are admitted to constitute but a weak minority in Wales. Assuming, however, that they form only a half of the electorate, we must recognize that the alienation of all or most of them would be a very rash proceeding on the part of the Bannerman Government, which would its followers in the Commons. Thenceforth the Liberals, instead of possessing what they now have, a majority of about a hundred over all non-Liberals combined, would find themselves at the mercy of the Irish Nationalists and Laborites. Under such circumstances they could hardly hope to keep the present Parliament in being until 1912, while an appeal to the electorate on the question of disestablishment might expose them to a disastrous defeat.

Obviously the question of disestablishment in England stands on a very different footing from the same question as it was applied to Ireland forty years ago, and as Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE would have it applied to Wales. The number of Anglicans in Ireland was and is relatively small, and the Welsh Nonconformists maintain that the same thing is true of their country. Under such conditions it seemed reasonable to Mr. GLAD-STONE, and doubtless will seem reasonable to Premier BANNERMAN, that the principle of absolute equality in the treatment of religious bodies shall be upheld by legislation. From the secular point of view there was a strong prima facie case for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, and a similar presumption for the subjection of the Anglican Church in Wales to a like deprivation of privileges may be set up to-day. There is no such presumption in the case of England proper; indeed, it is disputable, as we have said, whether the Anglican Church does not command a majority of voters in that kingdom.

Moreover, if we look at the matter from a moral point of view, we must recognize a wide difference. The Church of England was imposed by force upon Ireland and Wales, whereas in England the organization of the Church was actuhis associates that the most precious | ally anterior to that of the State. When unified throughout the area occupied by Angles and by Saxons. From the very first the Church in England was a territorial organization: the land was divided and parcelled out to it, or rather by it. As the nation in its turn grew toward unity, the territorial claims of the Church became only the more firmly fixed. The Church was not endowed, any more than it was established, by any definite act of the State; but, growing up side by side with the State, it obtained sources of revenue from the piety of the faithful. Its position and its revenues were not created, but defended and secured by the common and statutory law. No doubt the status of the Church of England was modified at the time of the Reformation, and has been considerably affected by various measures passed since the Restoration, but it remains the Church of the sovereign, one of the estates of the realm, and the inheritor of ancient Church endowments.

It is possible that the disestablishmen and disendowment of the Church of England might ultimately follow the abolition or drastic transformation of the House of Lords; but to make the former body the first object of attack would be to begin at the wrong end.

A Marginal Street Elevated Railway.

The tentative plan by which it is proposed to rid Eleventh avenue of the tracks of the New York Central railroad includes the construction by the company of a subway between Thirtieth and Sixtieth streets and a viaduct over Manhattan Valley, and the building by the city of an elevated railroad from Thirtieth street south to the Battery along the outer edge of the marginal street on which the North River piers abut. The elevated structure would furnish physical conin his book "The Stars and Stripes and I nection between the piers and the railroad. Spur tracks might be built from the main line into warehouses and pier sheds. The loading and unloading of vessels and delivery of goods would be greatly facilitated. The plan is not new; its possibilities have appealed to many enterprising men. The "West Street Grab" is a historic piece of attempted

legislation. It is obvious that a sub-surface railroad in the marginal street would not serve the purposes of commerce as well as an elevated line. Connections with the wharfs from an underground road would be difficult if not impossible to make. Goods would have to be transferred by hand, by truck or by mechanical carriers from above ground to below. This would cause delays and confusion which would not occur if the transactions took place above the street level. Were man Government was committed to the it a question merely of connecting with warehouses and other subways a tube would answer every purpose, but the ships in the harbor, unloading above the

waterline, must be considered. The construction of an elevated railway along the marginal street, capable of the last political campaign, and had it extension into a belt line serrounding the thing, however, this anxiety on the part on we may be sure that the Liberal whole island, with sours to warehouses of Southern people to absorb the tirades

sened, if not extinguished. The fact be the reasonable and logical policy for that a large part of its supporters are the city to adopt. But this line should not be built as an annex to the New York Central or any other railroad. It should be an independent structure with which all roads entering the city should be allowed to make connections on equitable terms. Its facilities should not be the monopoly of any road. Approaches to it should be arranged, not with reference to any one road but for the benefit of all. Its charges and rates should be regulated in fairness to all the transportation companies. Its management should be under close official supervision required to make public reports and compelled to adjust its charges to pay the cost of maintenance and to return a

reasonable profit to its proprietors. Would the city consent to the erection of such an elevated road? There is a strong sentiment against more "railways on stilts." The marginal street, however, would hardly suffer in appearance from such a structure. Traffic problems on the street would be much simplified by it. Trucking along the waterfront would decrease in volume. Commerce would be benefited. The whole city would feel the effects of an increased trade and continued supremacy as a shipping port. The line might be used at certain hours for passenger traffic. These considerations are worth studying. Much is thus lose at a stroke a large fraction of to be said in favor of an independent waterfront elevated railway.

A Faithful Servant. After serving a brief time as Minister and Ambassador to Russia, ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK entered President McKIN-LEY'S Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior on December 21, 1898. For more than eight years he has given to his fellow citizens an example of earnest and conscientious effort rarely equalled and perhaps never surpassed by any in the nation's history. His work has been free from any form of sensationalism. Quietly, faithfully, and without parade or ostentation, he has devoted to his country the best that was in him, ripened judgment, unflinching integrity and tire-

ess diligence. Retiring from the public service, Mr. HITCHCOCK carries with him two splendid trophies. One of these is the bitter enmity of the many lawbreakers whom he has brought to punishment or started on the road to punishment for their crimes, and the vicious antagonism of tricksters whose schemes he has foiled by his courage and fidelity. The other is the esteem, respect and affection of those thousands who have come into personal contact with him, and the approval of the millions who know him only through his work.

Across the long and unsullied record/ of ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK'S public life the country he has so well and ably served writes: "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

Tillman's Lecture Tour.

Some days ago we noted an announcement in Washington to the effect that the Hon. BEN R. TILLMAN, senior Senator from South Carolina, had arranged a lecture tour of the country, beginning March 4 and continuing until the reassembling of Congress next December. intends to take the month of June for rest, otherwise the programme stands as

we originally understood. What excited our special wonder, how ever, was the statement that two of the eight lecture months had been assigned to a Southern circuit, chiefly in the States of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. We had not before heard of any demand for Mr. TILLMAN'S antinegro agitation in that part of the country, and this sudden eruption of a novel appetite extorted from us an expression surprise. If our memory serves us we went so far as to indulge the comment that if such an arrangement had really been made either "respectable public sentiment" in the districts mentioned had undergone a radical transformation or the announcement referred

to was a sorry and ill timed jest. THE SUN has just received, from what ought to be an authoritative source, the illuminating if highly unwelcome assurance that Senator TILLMAN has in very truth been invited to address Southern audiences during the season of 1907, not only in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, but also in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. More than that, we have been furnished with a partial" indication of the itinerary:

MARTLAND, Baltimore, Cumberland. VIRGINIA. Roanoke, Danville, Portsmouth ynchburg, Winchester, Richmond. NORTH CAROLINA, Henderson, Oxford, Pine

urst, Wilmington. WEST VIRGINIA, Hinton, Huntington. ALABAMA, Troy, Citronelle. LOUISIANA, Clinton TENNESSEE, Pulaski, Chattanoogi

MISSISSIPPI, Holly Springs GEORGIA, Sandersville, Claxton, Graymount. KENTUCKY, Williamsburg, Somerset. FLORIDA, Jacksonville.

It appears, then, that twenty-six out of the many hundreds of cities, towns. villages and miscellaneous communities of the South have invited Senator TILL-MAN to tell them about the wickedness of the negro. Neither Texas nor Arkansas is represented in this list. Louisiana. Florida and Mississippi raise only one voice of invitation each; West Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland only two voices each; while Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia lead the overture in the order in which we have named them. In fact, these three States represent one-half of the total demand south of the Potomac and the Ohio for the Tillman version of the race

But even this beggarly array of in vitations surprises us, and without intending the smallest discourtesy to Senator TILLMAN we may add that it grieves and pains us. The country has for some years past been slowly inuring itself to the spectacle of Senator TILLMAN damning and denouncing the negro to Northern audiences, and the latter's thunders of applause have come to be familiar if sorrewful experiences. It is a very new

belief that it does not reflect any senti-

ment worth mentioning. We freely give Senator TILLMAN the benefit of this analysis and explanation. It is no part of our design to misrepresent or disparage him. Possibly he is winning the South over to his way of thinking. In that case, so much the worse for the South!

Three New York Names.

The sixth volume of the "Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association" contains an elaborate monograph by E. M. RUTTENBER on "Indian Geographical Names" in the Hudson and Mohawk valleys and on the Delaware. Indian names of places all had their meaning and many of them their poetry. Too often they have survived in absurd distortions, of which the Massachusetts "Bumskit" for "Has'nebumskeat" and 'Quaddick" for "Pottaquattic" are fair specimens. This is a fate from which our old friend POCAHONTAS has not escaped whole. The right name of her, according to Mr. W. W. TOOKER in a recent article, was POACHA-UNTAS, which being interpreted is "the little merryminded." Of the substitution of Volscian and plebeian names for those ancient and high sounding appellations it is a shame tospeak Letus follow Mr. RUTTENBER in his consideration of two or three place names that have made some noise in the world since the seventeenth century.

"Manhattan" does not occur in the Journal" of Hupson's exploration of his river in 1609. A Spanish-English map of 1610 calls the east side of the river "Mannahatin" (mother of the present name) and the west side "Mannahata." The latter appears in the "Journal"; and it is probable that the former was taken by the makers of the 1610 map from a chart of Hudson's, who may himself have copied from Captain JOHN SMITH. In 1614 ADRIAN BLOECK wrote "Manhates" as the name of what is now New York island; and DE VRIES subsequently applied the term to Staten Island. Dr. HAMMOND TRUMBULL'S etymology of the word is generally received:

" From Menatey (Delaware), 'Island'-' Manna hata,' 'the island,' the reference being to the main land or to Long Island as the large Island. ' Mens tan,' (Hudson's 'Mannah atin,' 'an ' or 'in,' the indefinite or diminutive form), 'the small island' or the smaller of the two principal islands. . . Manahtans,' 'people of the Island,' 'Manahatan esen,' 'people of the small islands.'

A small island, and yet there are those who love it; and there are few Populists left to curse it. In a Mohawk vocabulary Manhattan Island is "Kanonnewaga," or "the place of reeds," a more flowing collection of syllables. The Hudson seems to have had almost

as many names as an Almanach de Gotha princelet. In the Stockbridge dialect it flowed as "Muhheakunnuk" (accent on the penultimate), "the great waters The Muhheakunnuk by dayor sea." light! No mollycoddle of a name. The 'Muhheakan," the people known to the Connecticut colonists as the Mohegans, called "loups" or "wolves" by the French, dwelt on both sides of the river, north of Catskill. Their name for the Hudson was rather an Albany and local term In 1646 Father Jogues, the Jesuit missionary; was at "Sarachtoga," and heard England was still divided into sepa- We have since heard that Mr. TILLMAN "Ologué," which also appears in the very Iroquoian form of Hudson, "the river, "the long river." There is a doubtful tradition that the Mohawks called it "Cohohataton." Hudson saw it as "the river of the mountains." Some old maps know it as "Manhattans." The Dutch tacked Prince MAURICE's name to it and made it the "Mauritus." In the sixteenth century VERRAZANO gave it the name of Rivière Grande, "great river" and the Spanish navigator Gomez put St. ANTHONY'S name to it. Only one nose now testifies to the saint's property in the stream.

One more venerable name and this

" ' Spuyten Duyvil,' now so written, was the early Dutch nickname of the Papirinimen ford or passage. later known as King's Bridge. * * * It simply described the passage as evil, victous, dangerous. Its derivatives are 'sput,' 'sluice '; 'spuit,' 'speut' spuiten," to spout, to squirt, discharge with force Duyvil 'is a colloquial expression of victousness."

WASHINGTON IRVING'S story in the Knickerbocker History of New York' of ANTONY CORLEAR'S resolution to swim across the ford at floodtide "in spite of the devil" is, of course, fiction, not history or etymology. So much the worse for the latter, even if it be true that the Dutch for "in spite of the devil" is 'in Spijt van Duivel." We believe firmly that ANTONY said it. He was speaking New York Dutch, which may have been different from the Netherlands variety, as some New York English is from other English. At any rate, there was a devil as black as he is painted

"A black and muscular African employed t guard the passage and prevent hostile Indians as well as indiscreet Dutchmen from crossing * * built fires at night, armed himself with a sword, vociferated loudly and acted the character of a

The Money Devil is now the only original old boy left in the little island.

It has often been said that no European countries can now be made to yield any "geographical surprises" excepting the northern portion of Scandinavia and areas in Russia and Turkey. Some hard facts recently brought to light discredit this asser tion and seem to show that other parts of Europe still offer fields for exploration.

The fact is that inaccuracies have just been discovered in the measurement of mountains in the splendidly mapped and much visited Alps, and this unexpected revelation has moved Professor E. HAMMER of Stuttgart, the well known authority on mathematical geography, to call for a careful scrutiny of the determination of Alpine elevations.

Recent trigonometric surveys in the French Alps, a little west of Mont Blanc. show that the height assigned to Aile Froide, one of the highest peaks in the Pelvoux-Ecrins group, is eighty-two feet less than the facts warrant. The peak of "les Bans' has also been shorn, in earlier maps, of eighty feet that belong to it, and Sirac appears in the records as thirty-nine feet lower than it really ought to be. The Pic de la Cavale is not, as has been generally believed, the culminating point of its range but this honor belongs to another summit which overtops it by 262 feet. The Tuckett Hut on the left side of Giacier Blanc is 131

on the maps, and Col Emile will have to worry along in future shorn of sixty-six feet

of the altitude credited to it. These discrepancies have been discovered in overhauling the figures for elevation in one small mountain district. They seem to show that the claim that perfectly accurate maps can now be made of every part of "completely surveyed" central and western Europe is premature.

For President: BEVERIDGE, seven: FAIR-BANKS, six; in the Nebraska Legislature. Thus oratory triumphs over cow.

On Sunday he went to Groton to see Kismer, a younger son who is at Groton School.—Harrard Bulletin, describing the visit of Theodore Roose WELT, 80, to Harrard.

Fate in the family, or in the proofroom? At a time when much twaddle about the unwritten law" is being dispensed, the remarks of Judge HARRISON of Virginia have a double value. Worthy persons are not wanting who actually believe that the preservation of society requires the exception of certain deeds from the restraints and punishments provided by the statutes. The "unwritten law" spells no law, and means the elevation of every person into judge, jury and executioner. It is worth noticing that the individuals who disregard the constituted authorities in settling their own disputes show small desire to accord the same liberty to their neighbors.

The progress of the legal action to deternine the mental condition of MARY BAKER GLOVER EDDY will be watched with uncommon interest by many who are not included in the membership of the sect of which she is the founder. It is easy for her detractors to charge her with plagiarism and to disparage her persona! accomplishments. This loes not alter the principal fact that her doctrines have been accepted by a large body of educated and cautious men and women, whose contributions to the furtherance of the creed in time, labor and money have reached an astonishing total. Mrs. EDDY is not a less absorbing subject of study than General BOOTH, the founder and commander of the Salvation Army, though they differ essentially in their meth-In one thing they are alike, however; each has kept control of the purse strings, a fact that has given rise in each case to severe criticism.

A MILLIONAIRE'S INVITATION. A Test Dinner for the Disparagers of New York Cooking.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: who wrote from Brooklyn, purposely twisted what said in my letter or rebruary 22 in a wifful effort o misrepresent me. This I do not mind, for, hav ng by dint of my own labors accumulated a com ortable fortune, I am accustomed to abuse from those who are less able or less fortunate than I.

I did not say that only children and idlers wrote sters to the papers, but that I was not in the habit of writing them myself, and left the letter writing children and idlers. Of course this riled "F. T. ." because, living in Brooklyn, he comes within the scope of the latter class, and no doubt spends nuch time in letter writing.

This whole controversy indicates clearly the

rend of the public mind. Everybody likes to take hack at the millionaire. They "expose" him and 'interstate commissionize" him and investigate him and turn him inside out—and why? Because he's big game. Because he has what they want, and does what they would like to do. The very men who are hardest after him are the ones w would make the most despicable use of money if they had it.

Give the millionaire a rest, I say. Let him tip the waiters, and have his special cocktails if he wants them. Don't sit in farthest Brooklyn and shower him with epithets. He's not such a had sort, even if he does turn when stepped on by a wo faced waiter like the oily "Henri."

What I'd like to do is to round up all the kickers

and take them up to Del's and fill them full of the kind of cocktalis that they object to because they're brought without my asking for them. After that 1'd like to have Louis scrape up some a hopeless, stupid, vulgar, tipping millionaire, but Louis would fix it up, and I don't believe it would be so bad they couldn't put it down. That's one reason I take care of Louis-he knows the things don't. It's the same with Oscar. I've got Oscar bought, too. I'm glad of it, despite what the Would some of you kickers like to come and see

what a millionaire can rake together when he gets hungry? It's not as bad as you'd think it was -honest! I'll blow you off if you'll be good. "Voyageur," "Bechamel," "Ravigote," "Old New Yorker" and the poor devil up in Boston "Ravigote," "Old 'Marooned," are especially invited. I'd like to line

em up. The ine o way cuts out "Mayonnaise" there is be violets at her plate. "S. T. C." shall have prunes especially imported from Chicago. face suits will be worn. NEW YORK, March 1.

Technical Story of the Great Food Mill

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With no signs of a fight before March 25, and even that held way out in Reno between two of the lesser lights, the famous food war is attracting much attention. far the two most interesting combatants seem to be "Young New Yorker" and "Voyageur." I have been watching these two since the mill started, and so far the points seem to be in favor of the former. Here is a detailed account of the first three rounds written at the ringside

The first round started with a rush by "Voyageur, and for a time it looked as though he was going to have things his own way, but in a few minutes his overindulgence in French grease became apparent and he was forced to succumb to the more hardy constitution of "Young New Yorker," who was dragged up in his infancy on prunes, buttermilk and soda crackers. T about evenly divided.

Second Round-"Voyageur" became wary and kept to himself. However, "Young New Yorker" landed a bouncer on "Voyageur's" appetite. They clinched and the gong sounded just as they broke.

Third Round—"Young New Yorker" started hostilities in this round by placing a beaut in his opponent's gas bag. "Voyageur" went down to take a voyage in the stars. So far he has taken a count of nine. Unless he comes back pretty soon the

nill will have to be awarded to "Young New

NEW YORK, March 2.

Sad Plight of a Cookless Nation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This country has been blessed by heaven with a superabundance of the fruits of the earth, but there is no one to cook them at least as they should be cooked. Of course, a chef here and there does not count. Now I should like to propound this question: Can that system of government be said to be quite right under which no cooks are produced?

Where the Clubs Excel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Béchamel touches the spot when he speaks of the clubs. They are the places to dine. Take the Union, the Knickrbocker, the Metropolitan, the University, the New York and this one (which has the finest selection of wines to be found in the city). One can dine extremely well in any of these places, and the tables are not so expensive as at Delmonico's, Sherry' or Rector's.

I'm surprised that the clubs have been neglected in your discussion. They are the best eating places we have, on the whole MANHATTAN CLUB, March 2.

Chinese Officials to Study in Japan

From the Shanghai Times

The experiment made last year of sending a num

per of Magistrates over to Japan for a few months of study and observation has proved so satisfactory that H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai has issued instruc tions to the Educational Commissioner of Chi-li to send more officials and gentry to Japan, so that they may understand how to take part in local mistrative affairs on their return to China. Mankind's Last Unshared Joy

From the Denver Republican. Women have a better time than men. Alas! too true that womankind Has much the better time in life, Man fares forth to his daily grind, But no such exile has his wife. One stays at work—his boss insisting. While Uother hies away bridge whisti

But though most joys the fairer sex Have seized upon as theirs by right, They have not fully cleared the decks— One mannish joy, like standard bright Remains upon man's flagship waving— His ancieng fuzury of shaving:

COLN'S SPEECHES.

The Hon. James Bryce, Ambassador at Washington, has prepared, with the collaboration of Merwin Ros, a new collection of Lincoln's speeches and letters. The work, which is compiled and edited with good taste and judgment, is in a single volume, published by E. P. Dutton & Co. as one of the "Everyman Library." This is not meant to be a reference work for those who would study the development of Lincoln as a lawyer or a statesman; the many volumed standard editions of Lincoln have occupied that field. Miss Roe has successfully endeavored to collect such writings as display Lincoln's character and his convictions phrased in spoken and written speech. Familiar and classic pieces, Lincoln's replies to Judge Douglas, &c., are given with great fulness, but sometimes edited to omit long passages lacking timely interest. To these are added many less known papers. A number of letters, introduced in the order of their dates, show Lincoln from many points of view. Among these are that drollest of epistles in which he reports the appearance and conduct of a certain lady who wished to marry him. Some anecdotes are added gleaned from sources of first hand. The volume is one of much substance, consistent in scheme and well arranged.

In his introduction Mr. Bryce discusses Lincoln as the author of the speeches and letters; but what he says of the private man is very beautiful. When, at the beginning, he remarks that "every native American knows his life and his speeches," we can only say we wish it were "There is a vulgar saying," adds Mr. Bryce, "that all great men are unscrupulous Of him it may rather be said that the note of greatness we feel in his thinking and his speech and his conduct had its source in the oftiness and purity of his character. Lincoln's is one of the careers that refute this

he says: The career of Lincoln is often held up to ambilous young Americans as an example to show what a man may achieve by his native strength, with no advantages of birth or environment or education. In this there is nothing improper, nothing fanciful The moral is one which may well be drawn, and in which those on whose early life Fortune has not smiled may find encouragement. But the example is, after all, no great encouragement to ordinary men, for Lincoln was an extraordinary man.

imputation on human nature." Further on

Beginning his discussion of the speeches Mr. Bryce thus describes Lincoln:

In popularly governed countries the great states nan is almost of necessity an orator, though his ce as a speaker may be no true meass either of his momentary power or of his permanent fame, for wisdom, courage and tact bear little direct relation to the gift for speech. But whether that gift be present in greater or in lesser degree, the character and ideas of a statesman are best studied through his own words. This is particularly true of Lincoln, because he was not what may be called a professional orator. There have been famous of their language or for the wealth of ideas they ontain, with comparatively little regard to the circumstances of time and place that led to being delivered. Lincoln is not one of these. peeches need to be studied in close relation to the hilosophical lucubrations or brilliant displays of rhetoric. They are a part of his life. the expression of his convictions, and derive no small part of their weight and dignity from the fact that they deal with grave and urgent questions and express the spirit in which he approached those questions. Few great men stand out so clearly evealed by their words, whether spoken or writter

But Lincoln had not the marks of the orators of the past, "exuberance of ideas or of phrase," "a command of appropriate similes or metaphors," "the gifts of invention and of exposition," "imaginative flights or outbursts of passion fit to stir and rouse an audience to like passion"; nor had he the "ingenuity and subtlety" ascribed to the lawyer to "engage the listener's feelings and distract his mind from the real merits of the issue." What qualities are then, asks Mr. Bryce, that make his letters and speeches so memorable?

Here Mr. Bryce digresses to trace the factors in Lincoln's life, the circumstances and influences which developed the man whose creed and counsel were of his own heart-the "rude and abject poverty" of his youth, his untutored years till manhood, his uninspiring associates, and his native instinct toward self-reliance and the power of conviction by which he wrought his own education and his own manhood; finally that great pepsin of the mind, his humor. That and his memory for anecdotes "are qualities which Europe deems distinctively American, but no great man of action in the nineteenth century, even in America, possessed them in the same measure. Seldom has so acute a power of observation been found united to so abundant a power of

sympathy." We continue to quote:
What are the distinctive merits of these speeches and letters? There is less humor in them than his reputation as a humorist would have led us to ex pect. They are serious, grave, practical. that the man does not care to play over the sur-face of the subject, or to use it as a way of display-ing his eleverness. He is trying to get right down to the very foundation of the matter and tell us what his real thoughts about it are. In this respect he sometimes reminds us of Bismarck's speeches which, in their rude, broken, forthdarting way, always go straight to their destined aim, always hit the nail on the head. So, too, in their effort to grapple with fundamental facts, Lincoln's bear a sort of likeness to Cromwell's speeches, though Cromwell has far less power of utterance, and of finding language to convey to others what i plain, true and weighty to himself. This diffi-culty makes the great Protector, though we can usually see what he is driving at, frequently con fused and obscure. Lincoln, however, is always clear. Simplicity, directness and breadth are the notes of his thought. Aptness, clearness, and again simplicity, are the notes of his diction. The American speakers of his generation, like most of those of the preceding generation, but unlike those of that earlier generation to which Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, Marshall and Madison belonged, were generally infected by a floridity which made them a byword in Europe. Even men of brilliant talent, such as Edward Everett, were by no means free from this straining after effect by highly colored phrases and theatrical effects. Such faults have to-day virtually vanished from the United States, largely from a change in public taste, to which perhaps the example set by Lincoln himself may have contributed. In the forties and fiftles florid rhetoric was rampant, especially in the West and South, whose taske was less polished than in the older States. That Lincoln escaped i is a striking mark of his independence as well as o his greatness. There is no superfluous ornament in his orations, nothing tawdry, nothing otiose. For the most part he addresses the reason of his hearers, and credits them with desiring to have nothing but solid arguments laid before them. When he does appeal to emotion, he does it quietly: perhaps even solemnly. The note struck is always but from the sincerity of his own convictions. Some the argument is suffused by the speaker's feeling. and when the time comes for the feeling to be directly expressed, it glows not with fitful flashes. but with the steady heat of an intense and strenuous

One more point Mr. Bryce adds: Lincoln's speeches gave the impression of careful preparation, if not of memorizing the actual words. But some of his most compelling addresses are known to have been almost if not quite, extemporaneous. Whenever he spoke he spoke from a mind already clearly informed. His style in speech Mr. Bryce sums up in these words:

He was quite as much above his neighbors in insight as was the polished orator or writer, but the plain directness of his language seemed to keep him on their level. His strength lay less in the form and vesture of the thought than in the thought uself, in the large, simple, practical view which he took of the position. And thus, to repeat what has been said already, the sterling merit of these speeches of his, that which made them telling when they were delivered and makes them worth read-ing to-day, is to be found in the justness of his

MR. BRYCE ON ABRAHAM LIN- of the time. When he rose into higher air, when his words were clothed with stateliness and solem nity. It was the force of his conviction and the emo tion that thrilled through his utterance that printed

the words deep upon the mind and drove them home to the hearts of the people. With the double merit of a purchasable and portable, and withal a satisfactorily extensive edition of Lincoln, and a new opportunity to hear from James Bryce, this

LIMITS OF EVOLUTION.

modest volume is welcome.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My last letter appears to have been misconstrued. I did not mean to say that there was anything supernatural in the transition from the animal to the higher man; but only that Darwin had confined his theory of evolution to the animal man, including the formation of mental organs, and that we do not see at present how the explanation can pass that line. Darwin himself, beyond his special range of investigation, was not a materialist, but a vavering agnostic.

Our knowledge of the history of brutes extends over thousands of years. In all that time have any of them risen or shown a disposition to rise to a higher state? Has there been among them anything like human progress? If any of them have acquired new powers, has not the change been the work of man? Have bees taught themselves to build better hives or improved the relations between each other and the different swarms? Have beavers made any progress in construction? It would be ridiculous to ask whether any of the animal kind had shown a love of science, a taste for culture, a tendency to idealization, or an aspiration to spiritual excellence.

There seems to be a vague impression among evolutionists that man was evolved from the ape. Why has not the evolution continued? A certain likeness in physical conformation and rudimentary instincts is surely not a proof of kinship by evolution.

Let me say once more that I have never treated anything as supernatural. All, no doubt, is natural, including the progress of man from the animal to the spiritual state. Buf if there can be such a thing as an essential difference, there surely is one between the animal evolution discovered by Darwin and the self-culture, progress and spiritual aspiration of man.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

AN ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Mobile's Regulation of Bakeries in the Early Part of the Last Century. From the Quarterly Journal of Economics.
In the latter half of the seventeenth and the

early part of the eighteenth centuries the regula tion of the price of bread by public authority was familiar principle in the English colonies of Amer ica. In New Haven, for instance, the weight of the enny loaf was regulated by law about 1660, and in 1696 the Massachusetts General Court also pro-vided a regular assize, fixing the weight of the loaf according to the price of flour. At various times during the first quarter of the eighteenth century

It is interesting, however, to note a survival, or perhaps a revival, of this principle as late as the nineteenth century in the town of Mobile, a place whose economic history is marked by many pecu-liar features. After fifty-two years of French, seventeen years of English, and thirty-three year of Spanish rule. Mobile came under the control of the United States Government in April, 1813, and was included in the Misaissippi Territory. January 20, 1814, by an act of the Territorial Legislature, the town received a charter of incorpo tion, and at two meetings of the inhabitants, on March 11 and 14, the municipal government was organized, and the charter publicly read in Engwas composed of French, English and Irish ela ments. On April 4 following, three weeks after the organization of the municipal government, a 'tariff for bakers," or assize of bread, was draw up by the commissioners (the governing body of the town) and proclaimed in English and in French This fixed the weight of the loaf for the ensuin month in accordance with the price of flour. In-stead of changing the price of bread, it was more convenient to make the loaves lighter or b as the price of flour rose or fell. On May 2, 1814, the weight of the bit loaf (the bit being a coin worth 1214 cents) was fixed at twenty-eight

On July 8, 1815, Mr. Martin, the baker, appeared efore the board and paid the sum of \$10-a fine inflicted on him for having his bread too light-On January 24, 1817, a regular scale of weights

for the bit loaf was adopted. roclaimed weekly instead of monthly, as het and this system was continued for a little more than two years. The records do not show that the assize was proclaimed after 1819, but the town cor paking. Every baker was required to procure license and to register his trade mark, which was stamped on his loaves. A public bakehouse was also established, and seems to have been manage in the same way that municipalities control public narkets, the bakers renting the stalls from the town and being subject to inspection. As late as 1826 in the annual statement of the City Clerk the following entry occurs in the statement of receipts during the year: "Sales of condemned bre

Deed of a Gallant Nobody.

From the London Evening Standard. It is not always the information carried by the recognized aides de-camp to and from the com-manding officer in battle which is of highest value. There was a supreme moment during the battle of Waterloo when the Duke of Wellington was left absolutely alone—and that not when he was running the risk of capture by sailing through the enemy's lines. It simply meant that every galloper had gone

his way, each with his message. At this moment a stranger rode up to the Duke and quietly asked: "Can I be of any use, str?" The Duke took one glance at him, and unhesitat ingly answered: "Yes, take this pencil note to the they answered: Yes, take this pencil note to the commanding officer," pointing to a regiment in the heat of the battle. The stranger took the note and galloped away with it, through the thick of the fight. He delivered it, but what happened to him no man knows. The Duke always that to be one of the most gallant deeds that had ever come under his notice. It was done without prospect of acknowledgment or reward, and neither attended its successful accomplishment.

From the Eufaula Journal. Over in the little town of Wildcat a negro post naster each day carries the mail from the post office to the train. Slowly he places the mail pouch on a crane. As the fast train is approaching and the arm on the mail car extends to sweep the bag from midair, the old man shouts: Hear ye! Hear ye! The honorable mail of these United States is about to go."

From the London Daily Mail.

Mongoose, which were introduced into Grenada
by the planters to destroy the cane rats which attacked the sugar canes, have become a plague They have exterminated the rais, but they have also almost exterminated the fowls on the island and have attacked sheep. On several occasions they have entered the laborers' houses and bitten

In 1908 the transit revenue of the Suez Canal was \$21,621,750, as compared with \$22,772,360 in 1908, and \$23,146,670 in 1904, says the Nautical Gazette, reduction of 15 cents a ton was made in January 1906, in transit tolls. The number of ships which passed through the canal declined, however, to

3.975 in 1908, as compared with 4.116 in 1905, and

First Millionaire-What are you going to estabforgetting of education.

All He Knew About It. Droc Knicker-You can't paint the lity City Hall. Subbubs-Never got a seed 20 Summer S